

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908.

四拜禮 號八十二月五英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,120,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO, KOBÉ, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4% " "

" 3 " 3% " "

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 3 per cent. on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

6 " 3 " " "

3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE—HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon,
Tegal, Pecalongas, Paseroean, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Achene), Batavia, Barmasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and cor-
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2½ per annum on daily
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3½ do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/—=\$1,000,000
Silver \$13,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.

E. Costa, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq., E. Shollin, Esq.

O. G. R. Broderick, Esq., E. Shaw, Esq.

G. Friesland, Esq., Hon. Mr. H. A. W.

G. S. Gubbay, Esq., Slade.

O. R. Leismann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 3 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,525,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS
..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 3 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3½ " "

" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [30]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS: Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preuss-
che Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder,
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft,
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie,
Robert Warshawsky & Co.,
Mendelssohn & Co.,
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt
a/M.,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg,
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln,
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KORHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI..... { ARCADIA About 28th } Freight and
Capt. A. L. Valentini May Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { DELTA 30th May, } See Special
Capt. B. W. Snow Noon Advertisement.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA { SUMATRA About 3rd } Freight and
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES { Capt. E. W. Bruce June Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & SARDINIA About 5th } Freight and
YOKOHAMA Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R. June Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1908.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97).

NEW STOCK OF

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

MEN'S

SWIMMING COSTUMES

AND

BATHING SUITS

(ONE AND TWO PIECE).

NEW BATH ROBES.

CHRISTY'S BATH TOWELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

Ask for

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER.

And see that you get it.



Telephone
No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [40]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents. [42]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. HAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1908. [40]

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILL STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1908. [40]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.

(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at

9 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday,

Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing

Lok Street Wharf and at 3 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are

lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 31st May.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF, at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 3 P.M.

A Military Band will play selections of Music during the trip.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and

from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

MACAO HOTEL.

SPECIAL REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

PER DAY.....\$4.00 to \$7.00 according to room selected.

" WEEK 25.00 " 40.00 " " "

" MONTH 90.00 " 140.00 " " "

WEEK-ENDS—SATURDAY AFTERNOON TO MONDAY MORNING \$7.00 to \$10.00.

Two Persons occupying One Room, will be charged A Rate and A Half only.

Children under 12—Half Rates.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

Excellent cooking by AN CHEONG for over Seventeen Years Chief Cook with the late

Mr. J. W. OSBORNE. [1]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 86.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER. [5]

KAMAKURA KATHIN IN

HOTEL,

KAMAKURA, JAPAN.

THIS modern Hotel, completely re-built, situated on the seashore within easy
distance of Yokohama and Tokyo, will be opened during April, under European
management.

Charges moderate.

Special terms for families.

Apply—

E. APPEL, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th April.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st June, 1907. [18]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL.

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

With all the comforts of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER & AGENT

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"DUELOW" Capt. H. Förmes	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 3rd June.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST" Capt. R. Meyer	About WEDNESDAY, 3rd June.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Missen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 18th June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, POLYNESIA, Broc.	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	8th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TONKIN	Charbonnel	23rd June, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CALEDONIE	MAI	18	22nd June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TONKIN	Charbonnel	23rd June, 1 P.M.

Transitment, on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA TO HONGKONG IN 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL MAGOM..... 4th June	MALTE..... 14th Oct.
AMIRAL EXELMANS..... 25th July	CEYLAN..... 26th Nov.
QUESSANT..... 27th Aug.	CORSE..... 11th Jan.

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.
New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Intimation

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 108, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN	First half June
TJIKINI	JAPAN	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJILATJAP	SHANGHAI	First half June	JAVA	First half June
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half June	JAPA	Second half June

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.
Canton Agents: Messrs. E. Pasquel & Co.
For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Intimation.

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE YALU FORESTRY QUESTION.

A telegram has reached the Foreign Office in Tokyo from Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Peking, stating that as the result of a meeting on the 12th inst. of Mr. Abe, Secretary in the Japanese Legation, and the Chinese Commissioner, the negotiations on the question of lumbering on the Yalu were brought to a successful conclusion, and an agreement was to be signed yesterday, the 14th inst. The lumbering is to be conducted by a company with joint Japanese and Chinese capital. The substance of the agreement is given as follows:—

(1).—The lumbering district will be divided into two sections, the first comprising a tract of land within 60 Chinese miles of the right bank of the Yalu, between Boji hill, to Nijashidoko. Within this extent of land the company shall carry on the lumber trade, undertake the planting of trees and other work relating to forestry. The second section will comprise the tract on the right bank of the main stream of the Yalu outside the first section and including the valley of the Hun River. In this section lumbering shall be carried on in accordance with the old usage. In this district it has been customary for capitalists to advance money to woodcutters, such money being returned with the timber. Should lumbering be carried on by the company itself as in the first section, the natives who make their livelihood thereby will be deprived of their business. At the demand of the Chinese Government it has been agreed that the company shall advance money to the woodcutters so that their business may be carried on in the same manner as before.

(2).—The term of the charter of the company shall be 25 years from the date of the opening of business, the charter to be renewable by mutual agreement on the part of the two countries.

(3).—The capital of the company shall be \$3,000,000 to be equally contributed by Japanese and Chinese.

(4).—One Director shall be appointed to the company, that office to be taken by Tong Pien-tao (a Chinese official), two Chairmen of the Board of Directors, one of whom shall be Japanese and the other Chinese; and other officials, shall be appointed after conference with the Chairmen of the Board of Directors. The head office of the Company shall be established at Antung with branches at other places where they are considered necessary. Minor regulations regarding the company's working shall be determined by conference at Mukden of commissioners of the two countries within one month from the date of the signing of the agreement, and the business shall be opened within three months from the date on which such regulations are adopted. The company shall pay to the Chinese Government 5 per cent. of net profits as a tax on the charter, and the rate of tax on timber shall be determined when the minor regulations of the company are decided upon.

It is agreed that the capital of the company shall be contributed by the Governments of the two countries, and the business shall be conducted in the first year as a Government undertaking, and subsequently transferred to a private company, on the business being placed on a sound basis.—Japan Chronicle.

Intimations

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 12nd June, 1908.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR-SOOTH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1907.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than Ten Cents (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th September, 1908.

Intimations.

NOTICE

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Ltd., invite the public to inspect the company's new Turbine Steamer "TENBO MARU." Gross Register 13,500 tons. Displacement 22,000 tons. Speed 21.5 knots. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., from 3 to 6 P.M. Steam Launches will leave Blake Pier every 30 minutes.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandolin and Guitar at pupil's residence. Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand—

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE.

BREAKFAST BACON.

Calf's Head & Ham.

PEAS & HAM.

PORK, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS.

CHICKEN & HAM.

VEAL & GAME PATES.

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY.

ASSORTED SOUPS.

FRENCH JAM &

FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
7.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	12.30 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon.	2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m.	12.00 noon.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon.	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE

OUR OLD PILOT and runner, KWOK LIN (郭林), who joined our service in 1883, ceased to be employed by us on the 18th May, 1908.

His Shares in the Company (Wing Kee & Co.), valued at \$500 (Five hundred dollars), have been taken up by us; and from henceforth he shall have no connection whatever with our Company.

WING KEE & Co., Coal Merchants, Stevedores, &c., Nos. 47, 48 & 49, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1908.

Intimations.

POWELL'S
GENTLEMEN'S
DEPARTMENT,
28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**NEW
GOODS**

**LIGHT-WEIGHT
ZEPHYR
SHIRTS,**
\$20 half-doz.

**THIN
SINGLETs,**
from \$11.50 dozen.

**LISLE THREAD
AND
SILK-PLATED**

SOCKS,
Exclusive Designs
and Colourings.

**THIN CEYLON
AND
SILK & WOOL
PYJAMAS.**

**INDIAN PITH
HELMETS,**
from \$4.00 each,
Good quality.

**A.S.A.
SWIMMING
COSTUMES.**

**BATHING
SUITS,**
One and two-piece.

POWELL'S
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Public Company.

A. B. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY (since its Registration) will be held at the Office of the Company in Alexandra Building, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th inst., to MONDAY, the 1st June (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares will be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. [518]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
the 29th May, 1908, at 5 P.M.,
The Yacht

"MARY and JOAN,"
Belonging to the Estate of the late
Mr. A. H. RENNIE,
as she now lies off Ah King's Yard, Wanchoi,
together with all Sails, Tackle and
Appurtenances, on Board.

TERMS:—As usual.
For further Particulars, apply to
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. [522]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from **EDWARD OSBORNE, Esq.,** to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
MONDAY,
the 1st June, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, "Modresagh," The Peak,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.**
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [531]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from **G. W. BEDFORD, Esq.,** to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,

the 29th May, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 5,
Lochiel Terrace, Kowloon,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED SOFA
and **CHAIR, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION**
DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDE-
BOARD with GLASS, DINNER WAG-
GON, DOUBLE BRASS BEDSTEAD and
BEDDING, IRON COTS, CHEST OF
DRAWERS, PICTURES, OVERMANTEL
with BEVELLED GLASS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
H. K. Ing, 28th May, 1908. [544]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from **Messrs. PUNCHARD LOWTHER & Co.,** to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
WEDNESDAY,
the 10th June, 1908, at H.M.'s Naval Yard Extension, commencing at 11 A.M.,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
SURPLUS STORES, MATERIAL, PLANT,
RUBBER, IRON, &c.,

ALSO
THE WHOLE OF THEIR
OFFICE FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
WRITING TABLES, DRAWING
BOARDS, COPYING PRESSES, CHEST OF
DRAWERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUN-
TERS, CLOCKS, BAROGRAPH, MILNER'S
IRON SAFES,

AND
The Steam Launch "WALLINGFORD"
and LIGHTERS.
On View from This Date.

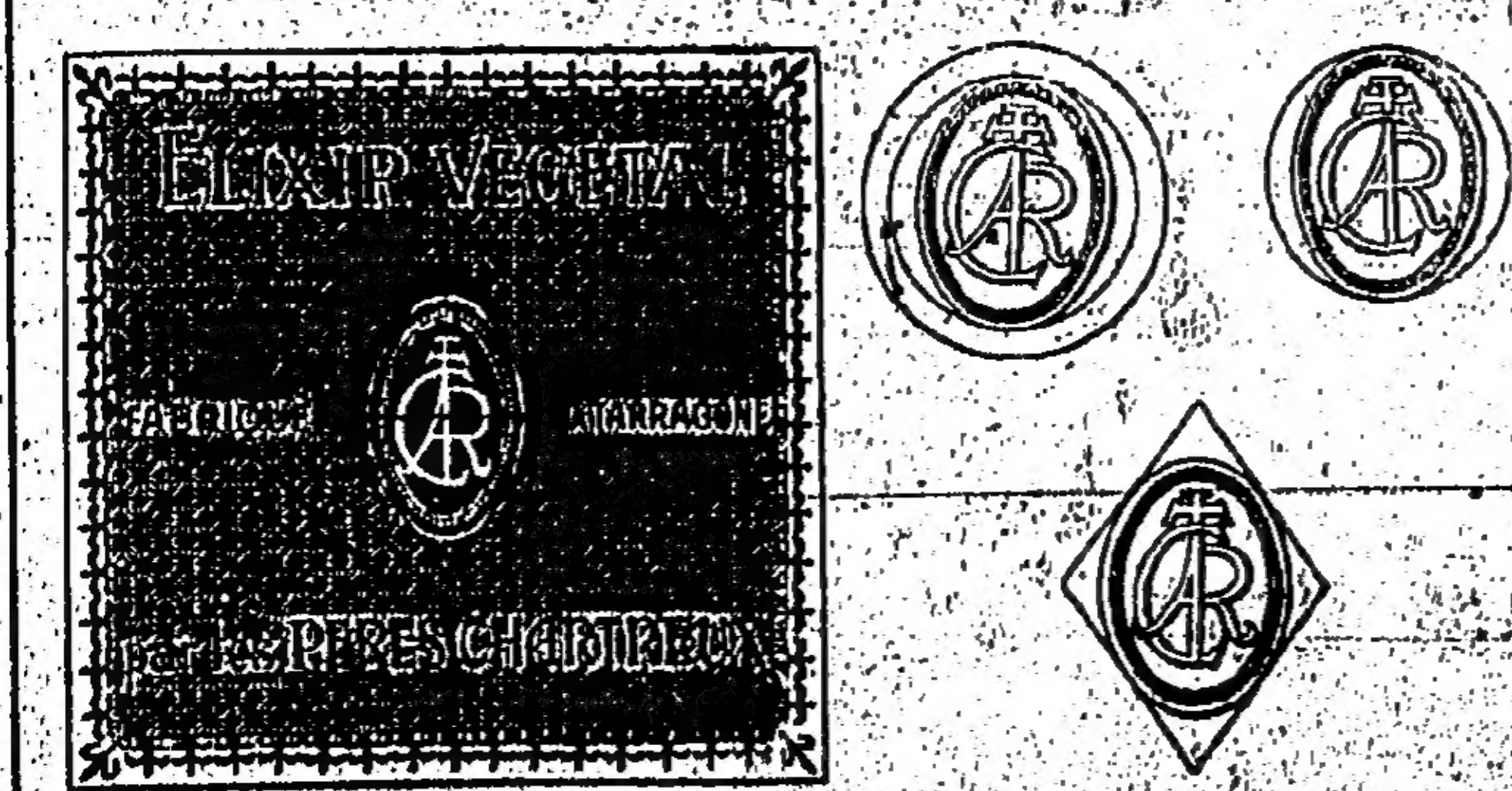
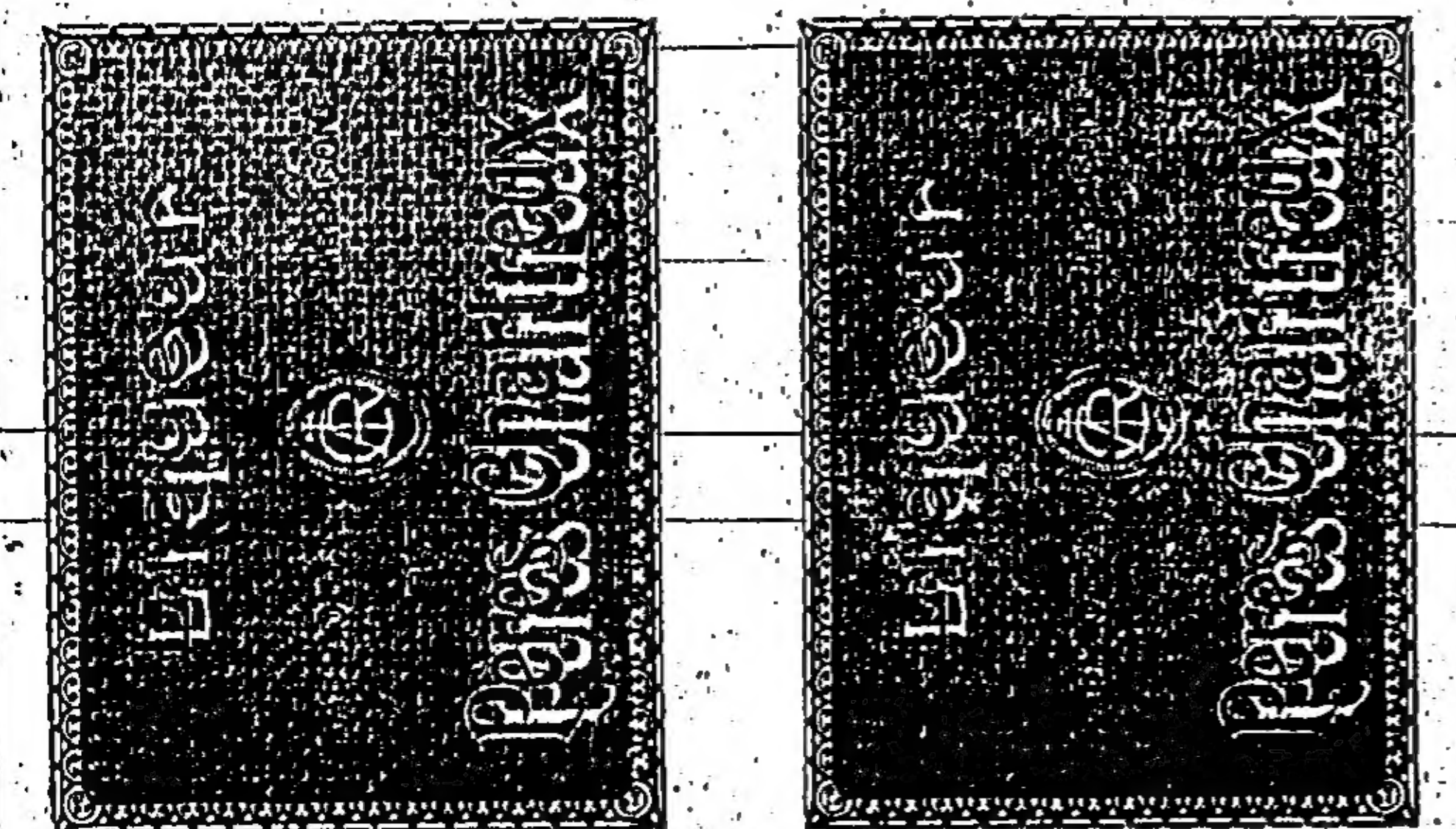
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [545]

Intimation.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Marks.

NOTICE is hereby given that **LA UNION AGRICOLA SOCIEDAD ANONIMA** of Tiana Province of Barcelona, Kingdom of Spain, carrying on business as Wine-Merchants, &c., has, on the 7th day of September 1904 applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—



In the name of **LA UNION AGRICOLA SOCIEDAD ANONIMA** who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof,
The Trade Marks are intended to be used by the Applicant forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—
Liquors, in Class 4.

Facsimiles of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.
Dated the 27th day of May, 1908.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS,
Solicitor for the Applicant.

WORKMEN'S RIOT IN JAPAN.

SAW MILL WRECKED.
The *Japan Chronicle*, of 15th inst., prints the following particulars of the saw mill riot in Okobira, Japan:—

We have obtained some details of this disturbance at Okobira from Mr. Wexberg, an Austrian gentleman in the service of the Oriental Timber Company, who was an eye-witness of the occurrence. To a representative of the *Japan Chronicle* yesterday (14th inst.) Mr. Wexberg stated that the disturbance began at about 2 p.m. on the 5th instant, when a large number of workmen proceeded to the office of Mr. Imaki, the interpreter, and Mr. Martin, the under manager, and raised a dispute on account of the discharge of one of their number, as already stated in our columns. Failing to receive satisfaction, they became riotous and began an attack on the building. Outside there were straw about the ground between the office and the river, masses of granite and stones. With these as weapons the rioters, some of whom were drunk, made a savage onslaught on the office and completely wrecked it. Inside the building were a typewriter and a safe among other articles. They made short work of the typewriter and next proceeded to operate on the safe, which, however, resisted all their efforts and remained intact, though it suffered some considerable external damage.

Having smashed everything that could be smashed, including all the windows, the marauders proceeded to Mr. Imaki's house, which suffered equal damage. But this only added fuel to their ardour for destruction, and they then made their way, to the number of about a hundred, to the saw-mill itself. Here they first seized all the small carts used for the transportation of wood and buried them into the river. Then they attacked the machinery of the mill and speedily reduced it to scrap-iron. Those portions which were not too heavy suffered the same watery fate as the cars. The electric power house was the next to be attacked, all the fittings and movables being reduced to a hopeless condition. Among other items were two bicycles, which were twisted out of all recognition.

Meanwhile some of the rioters had made for the houses of the managing staff, where they inflicted the utmost damage. The occupants hurriedly left and made their way into the mountains, where they were well treated by some charcoalmen. Among the fugitives were Mr. Martin, his wife, and two children. Mr. Wexberg, however, who was not embroiled in the disturbance and against whom the workmen had no quarrel, remained with his wife and child in the village, and his house, as well as two of the Japanese houses, were not touched. Amongst all the turmoil he and his family were quite safe and though of course an anxious time must have been spent, they remained throughout the night and did not leave until the next day.

The vindictiveness of the rioters was perhaps most apparent in Mr. Martin's house, where they entered all the rooms and played havoc everywhere. In the bedroom they snatched up all the pillows, blankets, etc., and tore them into shreds. They turned out all the clothing of Mr. Martin and his family and threw it into the river, after having ruined it. Fortunately they found no money or jewellery, these having been secured by their owners before leaving. Among other articles smashed were a sewing machine and a very precious violin, valued at ¥1,200, which was an heirloom in Mr. Martin's family. Other houses to suffer were that occupied by Messrs. Messager, technical director, and Davy, chief engineer; and those of Mr. Pailin, the director, who was absent in Tokyo, and Messrs. Smart and Mackenzie, mechanicians.

Meanwhile a message had been sent to Kaku o for police assistance, but as that place is two hours' journey, the required aid did not arrive until 7 p.m. All the damage had been done between 2 and 5.30, and the rioters had dispersed. Consequently, when the police arrived on the scene it was all over, but five of their number remained on guard at the houses, and they arranged with the charcoalmen, some of whom had appeared on the scene, to afford shelter to those who had fled into the mountains. During the night the police succeeded in capturing forty of the rioters; the others having made themselves scarce. Mr. Wexberg was the only European who witnessed the whole occurrence, the others all being exposed to the vindictiveness of the rioters, and having to seek refuge therefrom. Fortunately there were no serious casualties. In fact, the only injury recorded was that of a Japanese official, named Kuroki, whose arm received rough treatment during the *milie*.

The exact total of damages will not be known until proper investigations are completed, but their seriousness may be judged from the fact that the whole of the machinery was utterly ruined, and work cannot be resumed for a very long time—in fact, it is regarded as doubtful whether it will ever be resumed at all.

JAPANESE TRADE DEPRESSION.

N.Y.K. REDUCE SERVICES AND BRANCHES.

The *Asahi*, *Mainichi*, *Jiji* and other Japanese papers state that the N.Y.K. has decided to abolish its branch offices at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Choshi, Fukuoka, and Tientsin, and its sub-branches at Memuro, Aomori, and Tsuno, agents being located at these ports in the places, and to convert the Tokyo Branch office into a sub-branch. The Osaka branch will be continued but will not have an independent manager, being placed under the control of the Kobe office. It is also stated that the *Kaisha* will withdraw all its vessels from the Vladivostok, Corea, and North China services, with the exception of those which are in receipt of subsidies, as the working of those lines has lately shown a loss. The object of these changes is to concentrate the *Kaisha's* operation on the main and profitable parts of the business, giving up minor and unprofitable operations. It is understood that the new arrangements will be finally settled at an extraordinary meeting of the *Kaisha* to be held on the 27th. The changes will, it is said, involve the dismissal of some of the N.Y.K. captains and officers. According to the *Asahi*, the dividend for the half-year will be at the rate of 11 per cent per annum.

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT
be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and Lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfé, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is limited. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th June of the current year, before the Board of Directors of the Santa Casa da Misericordia of the Macao, the adjudication by Public Auction will be made of the LEASE of the "BOA VISTA" HOTEL, VICTORIA, for a period of THREE YEARS commencing from the 1st July proximo, to the end of June, 1911. TENDERS must be submitted in SEALED COVERS.

The conditions for bidding are as follows:—
1. Persons desirous of bidding must DEPOSIT with the Provider of the Santa Casa, before the opening of proceedings, the Sum of \$500 as a PLEDGE of the bona fides of their offer, which sum shall be returned to all those who may not be awarded the lease, immediately after the adjudication.

2. The TENDERS, which must be in sealed covers, addressed to the Provider, must be DELIVERED to the Board as soon as adjudication proceedings are declared opened, together with the Deposit Note.

3. Those failing to make the Deposit will not be allowed to bid, nor will their tenders be accepted.

4. The GUARANTEE, which must be given by the successful bidder, immediately after the award is made, will be the equivalent IN CASH of ONE YEAR'S RENTAL, or a Deposit Note for a like value of any Bank payable to the Order of the Santa Casa; personal bond being unacceptable.

5. The UPSET VALUE of the lease is THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, corresponding to \$300 a month.

The clauses of the Agreement for Lease can be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Santa Casa where they can be considered by interested parties.

ANTONIO MARI VINCENCIO MAHEP,
Secretary to the Board of Directors,
Santa Casa da Misericordia.
Dated at Macao,
Chambers of the Santa Casa da Misericordia,
26th May, 1908. [543]

Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 28th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [540]

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SHAWMUT,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [542]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALERMO,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [537]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NAMUR,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [537]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND,"

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1908. [531]

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre ex S.S. *Charente*, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Ville de Bordeaux* in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on latest intimation received from the Consignee before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 1st June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 1st June, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. MALIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1908. [541]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SURUGA"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 A.M.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. [542]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL
AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

**HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.**

PRICES PER PINT50 Cents
" " GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

[33]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected M.R., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).—
DAILY—\$80 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

If we may apply a commercial phrase to the financial doings of the Government it may be said with perfect appropriateness that the Colony's balance sheet was laid before the Legislative Council this afternoon. That balance-sheet is in the form of a White Book entitled "Draft Appropriation Account for the year 1907," accompanying the Supply Bill which passed its first reading to-day. The balance sheet in question shows a saving in the expenditure of the Colony during last year of about seven lakhs of dollars on the Estimates for that year. To give the exact figures, the actual expenditure was \$5,757,203.47 against the estimated amount of \$6,431,740. The gross savings were about eight and a half lakhs, and when the actual increase of \$166,000 is set off the net decrease is obtained. The exact savings for the year, however, are given at \$480,000 in round figures. With regard to the departmental savings which are itemised and explained, one of the first details to meet the eye is the fact that there is a decrease in the Governor's Department of some \$7,400 odd attributed to the circumstance that the Governor did not choose to draw a part of his salary. The Colony will certainly not begrudge the expenditure of about \$1,400 on the furniture for Government House, which is extremely modest when we consider the cost and the surroundings of the residence at Hong-

kong, and the necessity of maintaining the dignity of His Majesty's representative in this Colony. Acting appointments which have been filled by passed cadets supply the savings of the year on personal emoluments in the Colonial Secretary's Department, and it is apparent that Department is not too free with its advertising, seeing that the provision in the Estimates of \$50 for the whole year was not spent by half that amount—in other words, that the Colonial Secretariat did not incur more than a fraction over \$1 a month for advertising in the local Press. The system of dual audit, involving as it does the revision of the Colony's accounts in Hongkong and in England, represents an increase in the estimated expenditure of about \$5,000, there being a permanent increase on that score in England. As compared with the secretarial department of any of the larger firms or public companies in Hongkong, it will be seen how inadequate, if paid for by the department of the Colonial Treasurer, for, inclusive of personal emoluments, the incidental expenses, which also comprise the collection of the rates and taxes in Hongkong and the New Territories, together with the sub-department under Mr. Thomson of the Stamp Office, it cost Hongkong a trifle over \$7,000 last year, the Treasurer's Department proper accounting for only half the amount or barely £250 a month for the Colonial Treasurer and his technical staff of book-keepers, and accountants whose duties involve heavy responsibility and demand a high standard of probity. The Post Office has been economical to the extent of \$52,000, the main items contributing to this saving being a reduction in the allowance for extra work, a higher exchange which brought about a saving of about \$9,000 in the share of the mail subsidy; and the despatch of mails via Siberia whose transit charges were not paid, amounting to over \$28,000. There is no good reason why the Colony even in its present straits should begrudge the \$6,000 or thereabouts for extra work by the departmental undertakings who are surely entitled to such for the laborious duties they are called upon to perform in connection with the handling of the very heavy outgoing and incoming mails of Hongkong. The Harbour Department accounts for an increase of about \$3,000, which is justified by the purchase of three fairway lights and buoys. The Judicial Departments show a saving of \$11,000 made up principally of the lapsed half salary of the Attorney General during a portion of the year and the vacancies in the staff of the Land Registry Office for the New Territories. The absence of police officers and men on leave effected a saving of \$190.00 to the Colony and the vacancies in the Prison Department of about \$14,000. But most of this saving has been wiped off by the raising of the fire float which sank in the typhoon of 1905, and the cost of the hull of the new fire float, which came to \$11,500 altogether. In round figures, the Medical Department did not exceed its estimated expenditure by \$18,000. The Public Health Commission's best work so far as realised is shown in the saving caused by the reduction in the staff of the Sanitary Department, namely, \$23,000. The scavenging of the city was also done at a less cost than estimated, as also was the price paid for disinfectants. The saving in this Department as a whole was \$66,000. Under education the only noteworthy item is that of the evening continuation classes whose actual expenditure was some \$1,000, being an excess of about \$3,600 over the estimated expenditure. Whether the result justified this burden on the Colony remains to be seen. A building grant for the Ellis Kadoorie School has been made to the extent of \$5,500. Considering the popularity of this school the encouragement thus given by the Government will certainly be endorsed by the community in general. The charitable allowances of the Colony do not err on the side of liberality, for much of the work that belongs to the Colony is taken over by the various institutions established with the object of relieving the sick and destitute and indigent of all classes in Hongkong, and in this matter, to cite the Tung Wa Hospital alone, the Government spends as a whole \$15,000 per annum, showing a saving over the Estimates of \$2,300. It is not a very encouraging prospect when we find an item of about \$10,000 due to refunds of revenue. The official explanation of that item is that there were "more vacant tenements." Thus our contention that the assessed value of property in Hongkong has arrived at that stage when it may be considered as stationary, because for two years in succession we have not seen any increase in the rateable value of properties in the city of Victoria which is a far from hopeful outlook. In 1906 the Colonial Government made an over-payment on account of military contribution to the extent of \$15,000, which was reimbursed in the course of last year. The total payments to the Imperial Government for the local garrison in exact figures was \$1,214,540.75. There were absolutely no increases in the Public Works Department, while the savings amount to \$45,500; but in Public Works Recurrent and Extraordinary, the items calling for attention including over \$4,000 for typhoon

and rainstorm damages. The cost of building of the Law Courts and Post Office showed a decrease owing to the delay on the part of the contractors. In the case of the former building the unexpended balance was over \$75,000, and as regards the latter \$19,500 less than the estimate was spent. Blake Pier Shelter might for all practical purposes be eliminated from the programme of public works. It recurs with annual regularity, only to be explained away that not so much as a foundation stone has been laid. The official explanation why the work was not taken in hand was that "the pressure of other work had prevented the despatch of the requisition for iron work to enable it to be received before the close of this year." Yet it is somewhat extraordinary that the same departmental pressure enabled a number of officers to be on leave, their lapsing salaries accounting for the main saving in the emoluments of that department. The resumption of insanitary properties cost the ratepayers, the moderate sum of over \$16,000 and another saving of \$47,000 against the Kowloon-Canton railway is left with no explanation whatever. This is curious, seeing that other items of infinitesimal interest as compared with this item have their explanatory remarks. The Kowloon water-works scheme spent less by \$118,000, owing to the contractor's dilatoriness in prosecuting the works. The transport of material and additional work necessary connected with the first section of the Tytam Tuk scheme is responsible for an increase of \$40,000 odd, by way of compensation to the contractors.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 24th May, 1908:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	340	139
Chinese.....	175	2,560
Total.....	515	2,699

The fine German four-masted brig, *Rose Richter*, has arrived in Hongkong ninety-nine days out. She had rather an adventurous passage, as shortly after leaving New York a hurricane struck the ship resulting in a heavy list to starboard. Between one and two thousand cases of oil had to be jettisoned before the ship righted herself.

A COOLIE named Leung Sing Kai was convicted at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of theft. Accused entered a house at 77, Cooke Street, Hongkong, early this morning and was seen leaving the premises with a bundle of clothing belonging to some of the coppermiths employed by the Dock Company. The alarm was given and accused was seized. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

SHORTLY after nine o'clock this morning a coolie, while walking up Battery Path, accompanied by some friends, was seen to stagger and fall forward on his face. On examination it was discovered that the man was dead. An ambulance was quickly summoned and the coolie's remains removed to the mortuary. The dead man was about thirty years of age. Heart failure is believed to have been the cause of death.

FOUR men, two cooks and two coolies, were charged at the Police Court this morning, with stealing about \$100 worth of goods belonging to Messrs. O. C. Moss and Company, 1 and 3, D'Aguilar Street, on divers dates during the past two months. The accused are alleged to have broken into the shop and to have removed the stuff (clothing, etc.) some time during the night. They pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the case was remanded.

WITH reference to yesterday's statement that the "impudent vagrant" Ivaniko is an Austrian subject, we are informed on good authority that the man in question possesses nothing but two Russian documents, in the one of which he is called an "inhabitant" of Canada, in the other an Austrian subject; but he is unable to produce any proofs for this alleged Austrian or British citizenship. It occurs very often that tramps of similar calibre make false statements with regard to their nationality in order to get pecuniary aid from different consulates at the same time.

WE understand that Commandant Lunet de La Jonquiere, who has been visiting Hongkong after his very interesting and successful archaeological research in Indo-China's different countries, more especially in Cambodia, where he has discovered the world-famous Angkor ruins, Angkor, monuments etc., will start from here in a few days, when he will visit Peking, Fochin, Wataoan and other notable places. After returning to Bangkok he will start for Muang Lom via Pakompong and Pichit. Commandant Lunet de La Jonquiere's work on Far Eastern Archaeology promises to surpass any undertaking of the kind hitherto attempted. We understand that he will also travel the Malay Peninsula down by the west side and thence by the east on his journey to Burma, where he will carry out a detailed research in the vast field of prehistoric archaeology, which has recently attracted the attention of the scientific world.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

AFFRAY IN SHANGHAI.

EUROPEAN CONSTABLE MALTREATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 28th May.
11.50 a.m.

At noon yesterday thirty of the Taotai's police seized and maltreated a European Constable within the boundary of the Foreign Settlement.

It is reported that the Municipal Council has addressed a representation to the Foreign Consuls to-day urging the desirability of an extension of the Settlement.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

IMPERIALISTS' VICTORY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Yunnan, 27th May.

The Imperial troops have secured a great victory over the rebels.

Auxiliary forces from Kweichow marched on Hekow from across the frontier and scattered the headquarters of the insurgents.

They finally succeeded in recapturing Hekow.

The roads from Hanoi to Mengtze are now clear.

No assistance whatever could have been rendered [as was at one time alleged] to the rebels [by the French] from Annam. Otherwise it could not have been possible for the Imperial troops to have put down the rising in so short a time.

A SEVEN DAYS' SIEGE.

THE FALL OF HOKOW.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Shanghai, 27th May.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has telegraphed to Viceroy Tuan Fang, that, after besieging the insurgents' headquarters for seven days, the Imperial forces have recaptured Hekow.

A JAPANESE GIRL.

STEAM YACHT FOR CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 27th May.

The steam yacht, which is a gift from Japan, has arrived.

A trial trip took place on the 25th inst., and the formal presentation will be made on the 27th inst. (to-day).

[Kaiser's.]

President Fallieres in England.

LONDON, 26th May.

At a banquet in Buckingham Palace, the King said he hoped with all his heart that the *entente* may be a permanent one; it had become necessary to the welfare and the prosperity of the two nations and for the maintenance of the peace and the happiness of the world.

President Fallieres said he was deeply touched by the splendour and friendliness of the national demonstration.

The King has conferred the chain of the Victorian Order on President Fallieres, and the President has conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Later.

The King and Queen and President Fallieres visited the Anglo-French exhibition and opened some of the chief buildings amidst cheering crowds.

China and Japan.

Reports from Ussuriysk have reached St. Petersburg that 5,000 Chinese troops from Kirin have been sent to Chiento because the Japanese are taxing the inhabitants, alleging that Chiento belongs to Korea.

New Chinese Railway Loan.

Subscriptions will shortly be invited to an issue of £1,500,000 Chinese railway bonds bearing interest at 5%, and secured by the surplus revenue of the Northern Railway. It is expected that the issue price will be 99.

Italian Ambassador to Japan.
Count Botto de Costa, formerly Secretary of the Italian Legation in London, has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Japan.

"AN ACT OF RIGHTEOUSNESS!"

THE OPIUM DEBATE.

VOICE OF THE ENTIRE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

GOVERNOR'S DEFENCE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. STEWART'S MOTION DEFEATED.

"I speak with the voice of a community united in protesting against the inconsiderate exercise of arbitrary power!" Such, in one brief sentence, was the emphatic language employed by the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council, in proposing his resolution condemning the policy of the Home Government on the opium question as affecting this Colony. The honourable member's address makes no attempt at providing a solution of the economic problem which presents itself upon the abolition of the opium trade. The text of the resolution simply embodies a protest against the treatment meted out to the Legislative Council in not being consulted before the dictatorial instructions were issued by Earl Crewe to the Governor of Hongkong in ordering the closure of the opium divans. The mover of the resolution made it clear that, whether any new developments of the opium policy adopted towards China by His Majesty's Ministers were in themselves right or wrong, wise or unwise, good, bad, or indifferent, none of them ought to have been made to apply to this Colony without reference to the Council. In speaking fearlessly for that contention every thinking man, and every individual taxpayer will applaud the mover of the resolution. In moving the resolution, at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, Mr. Murray Stewart said:—

Your Excellency, I rise to move the resolution of which I have given notice.

It is the outcome of the answer made to the questions asked at the last meeting of the Council.

In making that answer your Excellency added a supplementary reference to the facts in which those questions were put.

That reference makes it necessary for me to indicate, in an endeavour to explain the form of those questions, the position occupied in this matter by that section of the community which I have the honour to represent. This I regard as important. The importance of making that position clear must be my excuse for recalling the circumstances in which we stood a fortnight ago.

Developments of the opium question threatening a source of the Colony's revenue were reported to be taking place, concerning which this Council had received no information. In the Press it had been stated that His Majesty's Government had announced in the House of Commons the intention of issuing forthwith an order for the immediate closure of opium establishments in Hongkong. It was difficult to believe that such an announcement would have been made without previous consultation with the local Government. It was equally difficult to believe that the Colonial Government had been consulted and had given their consent without informing this Council of the fact. But there seemed to be no escape from one or other of these two alternatives. The public was perplexed and inclined to be angry. Hence the somewhat militant note of interrogation then sounding in the air.

The questions which I addressed to your Excellency were only in a limited sense mine. In reality the community asked them. I merely drew them up. I drew them up with the primary object of obtaining official information and the secondary intention of displaying a spirit of resistance to the idea that information of the kind required could, under any circumstances, properly be withheld. But I had no wish to strike at anyone innocent of participation in what at the time looked like an official conspiracy of silence. To bring out the truth clearly, to fix responsibility sharply, was the sole idea underlying the form in which those questions were put.

The answer made was illuminating. It brought out into high relief the fact upon which the first part of my resolution comments. It fixed responsibility upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies. True, it showed a way out between the alternatives suggested. Notice of the announcement had indeed been given. Yet, less than 24 hours notice; scarcely enough even to appeal to, much less obtain a hearing.

It was made evident that the community had no cause of complaint against the local Government; that, on the contrary, every practicable means had been taken to withhold the pressure so suddenly and inconsiderately exerted by the Home Authorities. It was, I am sure, a relief to the public to be made acquainted with the attitude adopted by your Excellency in this matter, and to note that it was apparently governed by views coinciding with those held by the leading members of the community.

An additional relief, for which I am sure your Excellency is entitled to much credit, was the fact that the Home Government had been granted earlier notice than was officially the first term of the Secretary of State's motion.

course would have saved the Colony from much harassing doubt, due to conflicting reports as to the precise nature of that statement.

Some of the telegrams in the newspapers left upon the reader's mind the impression that the orders so suddenly issued were to be promptly obeyed. Others left doubt as to whether this despatch did not appertain more to the issue of those orders than to their execution.

The telegram from the Secretary of State quoted by your Excellency did not make this point clear.

Perhaps the telegram which he made it impossible for you to quote was more explicit, but there would have been no good reason for keeping that part of it secret.

In any case I think the Colonial Government might have suitably applied for the precise terms and, if necessary, for permission to make them public at this Council table.

The members of this Council had at least as much interest in the announcement as members of Parliament, concerned only, as was justly remarked by a brilliant journalist, in the creation of Utopias on the other side of the world.

Reticence invites wonder as to whether there is something, either in the announcement or in subsequent communications, which the Secretary of State is anxious to withhold from this Council. Possibly his reticence only shields evidence that he was not quite sure of what he was doing, not quite easy in his mind as to how far it would be possible to fold the promise made.

If there was nothing of this sort, why were his despatches to be treated as confidential? If there was anything of this sort—well, I hope that the signs of a typhoon of protest, gathering locally, may have suggested to him the advisability of slowing down.

That is all we want. We only beg that he will proceed with caution. If he now does that, and can make it appear that we have been making a fuss about nothing—well, it will be nothing new. It is easy to imagine how it may turn out. The original intention of the order will be modified as a result of the outcry made and then the outcry will be held to have been unreasonable. In any event, until we now what he is saying and doing, confidence will not be restored and an uneasy feeling will hang over the community and over the deliberations of this Council. For there are others besides myself who would decline the honour of serving on it if matters affecting the internal revenue of the Colony are to be settled without so much as the usual courtesy of saying "by your leave."

Some hint of this is intended to be conveyed by the second part of the resolution, a perfectly respectful reminder that, however important this Council may appear to the eyes of those who sit in the Councils of Empire, the members cannot consent to be treated as though of no importance at all. Recognition is due to the great interests of this Colony. Those who in any sense represent those interests cannot consent to see them ignored. Ceylon apparently was treated with some consideration. Also Singapore. True, this opinion was not waited for, but still they were asked, Why not Hongkong?

Sir, the community as a whole including the Government has been forced into a most trying position by the action of the Secretary of State. It is not treatment to which we are at all accustomed. It is surely most unusual to conduct the business of State in such fiery haste. This unceremonious promptness compares oddly with the truly wonderful courtesy lately displayed by Lord Elgin in sending out to the local Government the text of a Trade Convention between England and Bulgaria, and asking if they had any objection to its conclusion. The local Government with equal courtesy referred it on to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, asking them if they saw any objection. The Chamber replied that they saw none as they had never heard of any trade between Hongkong and Bulgaria.

I have no desire to dilate the extreme consideration thus shown. I merely suggest a difficulty in accounting, on any intelligible principles of statecraft, for such curiously contrasted methods of procedure.

Some critics deny that any credit is due to the Government for the present position. They attribute it to electioneering exigencies. They say that the great interests of this Colony have been treated as a mere pawn in the game of party politics.

I do not propose to endorse this view, and particularly wish to dissociate myself from criticism of another kind which finds in the present occasion an excuse for attacking by somewhat circuitous routes the Constitution of the Colony.

any, least justifiable resentment against an inconsiderate order for the suppression of a source of revenue which has been sanctioned by successive Governments for many years should be mistaken for or misinterpreted as an oblique and selfish disingenuousness to shape a course in consonance with the policy which, for better or for worse, has been adopted by both parties in the State and which therefore be represented as commending itself to the national conscience.

However deeply anyone may doubt the accuracy of the political estimate on which that policy is founded; however sceptical anyone may feel as to the results of the efforts at present being made by certain high Chinese officials to eradicate the opium habit; however sure anyone may feel that the poppy fields of Szechuan will outlast the doom assigned, no one can withhold respect for the sentiment which has prompted England to come to China's assistance in discouraging a form of self-indulgence, over-indulgence, in which is degrading.

Respect for this sentiment does not imply admission that any sense of responsibility for the spread of this vice should weigh upon the national conscience. The shallow view that associates the name of the thing with our first war can be easily controverted. Nevertheless, that view has prevailed so completely over the truth that it may now be regarded as one of the classic lies of history which England seems self-condemned to wear like a canker.

If wrongs of any sort were done in early days by Englishmen in China the dragging weight of that lie has amply avenged them upon their successors. Those of their successors who revere the prophetic vision of the English merchant sailing up and down the China Sea with a pistol in one hand and a packet of opium in the other, demanding of the unfortunate inhabitants, not in the good old manner of the gentleman of the road, "Your money or your life," but "Your money and your life." The fantastic absurdity of this kind of misrepresentation only makes it all the more difficult to destroy, and, irritated by the idea, one is at times disposed to agree with those who contend that this part of the legacy of the Great Mogul has been a curse. In desire to be rid of it I sympathise with the zeal. I envy him his clear view. I cannot adopt it because of the complicated nature of human affairs. I cannot blind myself to the problems arising in connection with it. The question is complicated by the fact that our Indian fellow-subjects have vast interests which we have allowed to grow up and for whose protection we are responsible, and as a member of this Council I deem it my duty to oppose reality in this matter, inasmuch as it threatens to invade those principles of consistent justice upon which repose that confidence hitherto existing under British rule and supplying the open secret of its success.

I admit sentimental objection to raising revenue from such a source, but unfortunately in this imperfect world it is not always possible to order our affairs so as to satisfy the claims of an ideal policy. An ideal policy would preclude many of the ways and means that even the most civilised States and respectable institutions adopt to support themselves. In the present aspect of the time-honoured predicament created by the never-ceasing conflict between ideal and real conditions, we find ourselves in a difficulty. In a difficult situation, Mr. Asquith has recently said, you ought to try and find yourself if you can upon some principle that appeals to common sense and common justice.

In the hope of discovering some principle which would enable me to approve of the action of His Majesty's Government I referred again to the *Times* report of the recent great debate on the Licensing Bill. For the second time I read the speech made by the present Prime Minister in introducing it. I found it a rich mine of reasons against the course which he has presumably sanctioned with regard to our opium establishments. I found no simple reason in favour of the justice of doing away with them by any instantaneous process. I did not find what I was looking for, but I found this in Mr. Balfour's criticism of the principle of the Bill: "The result is going to be that you are not going to diminish the amount of liquor consumed; you are going to transfer the consumption of that liquor from premises over which the Magistrates and the Police have no control to premises over which they have no control. That is a deplorable result which certainly will not conduce to temperance."

By the simple expedient of altering the word "liquor" to "opium" these words, applied in our case, seem like words of wisdom. The Government will lose a source of revenue in addition to losing control. By giving up control of the consumption you will not make people give it up. As long as the vice is popular its votaries will find a place to practise it.

There is a strong opinion that if you try to prevent the people from smoking opium they will eat it, and if you stop them from getting it to eat that they will take to alcohol instead. I do not propose to discuss the relative merits of popular prisons: I say nothing as to the comparative value of the opium vice and the drink habit to relieve the monotony of hard and ceaseless toil, nor yet as to the probable increase in crime and insanity in our midst if the latter replaces the former.

I do not even propose to discuss the merits of the opium policy of His Majesty's Government in relation to China.

The issues do not arise out of the resolution and in any case they have already been decided. But in passing I may perhaps be allowed the expression of a wish that more prominence had been given not to the question whether China is a slave, but whether she is capable of the master. Unless a man like Mr. Balfour is made to make common cause with the Government, it seems hardly probable that anything will be done to get rid of the opium habit in the British Colonies. I do not see how it could have been done.

appeal without sympathy and with a blank refusal. But though Sir Edward Grey extended his sympathy, he did not abandon caution. The White Book recently issued contains ample proof of it. The arrangement made between him and the great philosopher, Statesman who presides over the troubled destinies of India is admirable in every way. So admirable that I had hoped that we were going to be allowed to fall in with it. In that case there would have been no need for violent legislative enactment. Under that agreement the Opium Trade would die out automatically, in Hongkong, in ten years, if China kept to her part of the bargain.

All we had to do was to close down upon it ten per cent. per annum, concurrently with the Indian reduction.

We could, I think, with reason have set up a claim to ground the local reduction of opium houses upon the principle which justified cautious treatment of the Indian revenue, and which applies with equal force to our revenue. It seems to me that a great Crown Colony should not be treated with less consideration than even our greatest Dependency in matters affecting internal economy.

These, however, are all highly controversial matters upon which opinion differs as to many points that for any one man to speak for even a small number of others is manifestly impossible.

I can only claim to utter the united opinion of those whom I represent by keeping to the clear contention that whether any new developments of the opium policy adopted towards China by His Majesty's Ministers are in themselves right or wrong, wise or unwise, good, bad, or indifferent, none of them ought to have been made to apply to this Colony without reference to this Council. (Applause.)

In this clear contention I lay claim to speak for the whole mercantile community. I speak with the voice of a community united in protesting against the inconsiderate exercise of arbitrary power.

The inconsiderate exercise of arbitrary power is not to be tolerated without challenge even when exercised in the name of the Sovereign people. Englishmen are very ready to repose their trust in despotic formulas, but it is always on the understanding that they shall not be used in a high-handed manner. Whenever there is even a shadow of the abuse of office there is sure to be trouble.

Every English statesman ought to know this. No English statesman ought to forget it. We in this Colony humbly aspire to remind one of that fact.

The voice of Hongkong sounds dimly in London. We realise that only too well. We realise only too well that the voice of this Council can hardly hope to sound at all within the walls of Westminster. But it is our duty to uplift it, hoping against hope, and impelled by a sense of that duty I move—

"That the members of this Council view with concern the action of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in issuing an order affecting the revenue of Hongkong without having previously given sufficient notice to the Colonial Government to admit of the matter being referred to this Council; and desire to record a protest against any steps being taken to carry out the order announced in Parliament on the 6th instant, until His Majesty's Government shall have been fully informed of the prospective financial effect and before this Council shall have been called upon to consider the methods by which it is proposed to re-adjust the burden of taxation." (loud Applause.)

Dr. Ho Kai, in seconding the resolution, said he would not follow the mover in his flight of eloquence, for he had neither the ability nor the desire, but he wished to associate himself in maintaining the dignity and the rights and privileges of that Council. (Applause)—to maintain the claim that that Council should be consulted on all matters affecting the finances and the welfare of this fair Colony of ours. (Applause)—and to maintain also the right of the public in Hongkong to have some say or some voice in matters which might affect its prosperity and its revenue, and, further, to save the Colony from serious losses especially at the present moment when our revenue was on the decline and money was required for important public works, and in order to give time to re-adjust the finances and the burden of taxation. For these reasons, he joined most heartily with his unofficial colleagues in the protest contained in the resolution, but he wanted it to be distinctly understood that he did not support this resolution because he thought the closing of the opium dens was a mistake or an undesirable thing. If he supported this resolution he did not mean to maintain that the Opium Farm was a benefit to the Colony and a matter of necessity in the Colony—(hear, hear). There was a large majority of the Chinese community who objected to the great inconveniences and oftentimes indignities placed upon them. In fact, the existing Opium Farm might be fairly described as a blot on the fair name of this Colony and dragged this beautiful and splendid Colony into the mire and therefore he said root-out the opium den and Opium Farm root and branch. What he supported was the protest against the commands of Caesar when he said that a thing should be done if it had to be done. It was not right that we in Hongkong should not be allowed some considerable time to consider our position and devise means to meet whatever deficiency there might be through the closing of these opium dens or doing away with the Farm altogether.

Mr. Pollock felt he ought to say a few words on the arguments put forward by the mover and seconder of this resolution. He agreed with them that it was a matter against which the Council ought to have been consulted, but he thought that without previous consultation an order should have been issued and that the Council should have been consulted afterwards. He thought that the Council should have been consulted before the order was issued, but he thought that the Council should have been consulted afterwards. He thought that the Council should have been consulted before the order was issued, but he thought that the Council should have been consulted afterwards.

Mr. Pollock felt he ought to say a few words on the arguments put forward by the mover and seconder of this resolution. He agreed with them that it was a matter against which the Council ought to have been consulted, but he thought that without previous consultation an order should have been issued and that the Council should have been consulted afterwards. He thought that the Council should have been consulted before the order was issued, but he thought that the Council should have been consulted afterwards.

to have been consulted in the same colonies of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, and not also extended to this Colony. He also ventured to suggest that the authorities at home would have some about the way to achieve their object much better if they had adopted the same principle of closing the opium establishments *part passu* with the decrease of poppy cultivation in China in a similar manner to that in which the dependency of India had been dealt with. He thought that instead of closing down at once the dens in this Colony—which after all represented only about a thousandth part of the population of the Chinese Empire—the Home Government had rushed into a sort of act of righteousness, and he thought it was very deplorable they should have taken this extreme and arbitrary measure without pausing to consider and without even asking what would be the result on the revenue of this Colony. As the seconder said, Hongkong was in somewhat low water financially at present. Many public works required to be carried out, pre-eminent among them, the Typhoon Reliefs, as to which there was a very great difficulty in finding ways and means, and he associated himself with the hon. mover and seconder of this resolution.

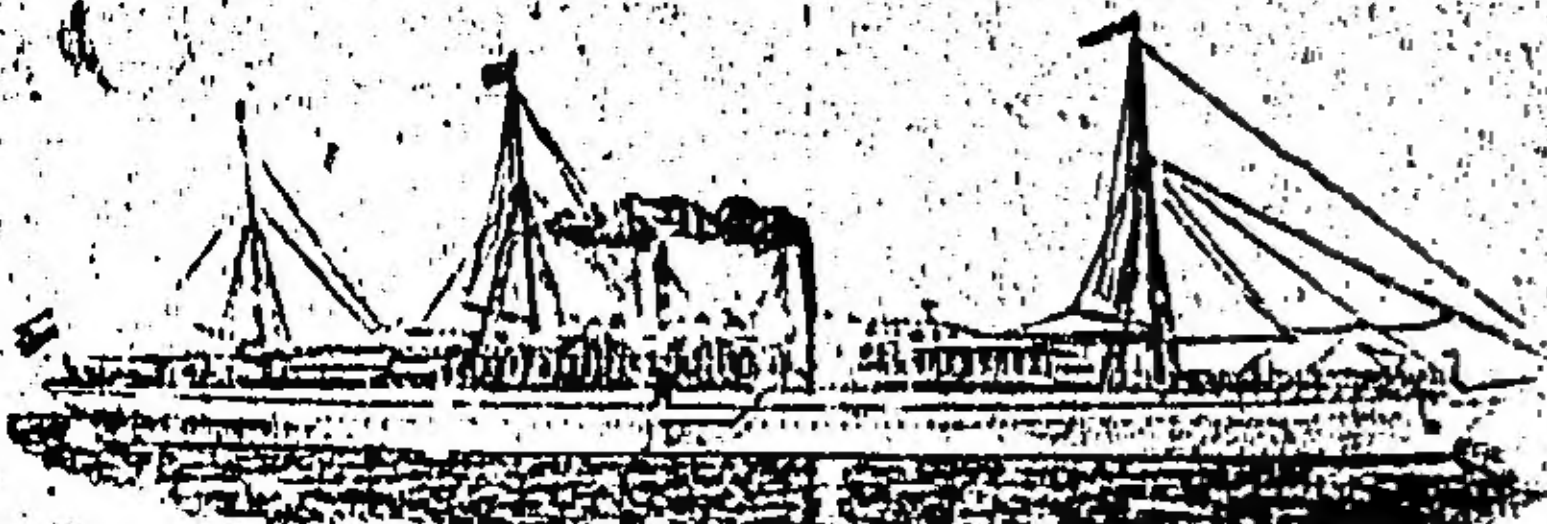
His Excellency the Governor: Gentlemen, the telegram which I received from the Secretary of State on the subject of the closing of the dens, no, I may remark, the whole of the opium establishments as has been stated, but the dens alone, and which I read to the Council at the last meeting, stated that steps should be taken to close the opium dens, as they are termed. It did not say that opium dens were to be closed to-day or to-morrow and I may say that in my reply to the Secretary of State I fully and fully put the point raised by my hon. friend on my left (Mr. Pollock) and other speakers, namely, the financial condition of the Colony and how the closing of the dens would affect the revenues we receive from the Opium Farm. To the Secretary of State's reply which was confidential and which I could not, therefore, read *verbatim* but gave you the main purport, he agreed to wait the arrival of my despatch, conditional on steps being taken to give as far as possible effect to the policy he had enunciated. In his original telegram also he says a despatch follows. I think, I believe, that although I personally agree with a great deal of what has been said by different speakers to-day, that it is somewhat premature to deal with the matter at the present stage. I think, I trust that we can rely on the statesmanlike policy of the British Cabinet. We know, as the first speaker pointed out, how far they have committed themselves with regard to the policy they will adopt in reference to the opium dens by their attitude on the Licensing Bill. We know that both sides of the House—Unionists as well as Liberals—join in the general policy as regards the suppression of opium, and the mover of this resolution read a very striking passage from Mr. Balfour's speech showing how strongly he feels that any steps should be taken to reconstruct the liquor traffic in England should be taken gradually and after consideration. I trust we may hope that both of the great parties in England will recognise that in dealing with this question also it should be dealt with in a gradual manner and not by hasty and arbitrary legislation.

The mover of the resolution asked what the precise terms of the statement which was given were. The telegram, I think, was itself sufficiently explanatory. We know practically the words to be used in the House of Commons, and in the long telegram I sent in reply I gave every particular to the Secretary of State if he wished to add anything further to the statement he made in his first telegram. I suppose his view was that it would be sufficient to await the receipt of his despatch, which he had promised, and the receipt of the despatch which he had agreed to await from myself. I have already also replied to one further, the only other question, by the mover of this resolution whether there was anything, so to say, secret in the despatch, on account of which I had refrained from submitting it. I can assure the Council there was nothing of the sort. In fact, the purport of the telegram was practically as I gave it. The resolution which has been moved in very excellent terms, and which has been seconded and spoken to by hon. members on my right and left in scarcely less eloquent terms, is one which practically conveys a censure to the Secretary of State and the Home Government. For that reason I am unable to accept it, but I will promise the Council, not only that the resolution shall be submitted to His Majesty's Government, but I will forward also the Hansard copy of the debate which has taken place on that resolution this afternoon.

Sir Henry Berkeley said it seemed to him after the explanatory address which His Excellency had just given to the Council, that it was not necessary for the Council to proceed to division on the resolution, eloquently put by Mr. Murray Stewart. No one could but sympathise with the object of the hon. member, that object being to advocate and to make clear the undoubted right of the Council to be consulted before any measure was taken and adopted which would in any way affect the revenues of this Colony. With that principle, of course, he was entirely in accord, and every member of that Council, whether he were official or unofficial, must if he held a proper view of his duties as a member, uphold the dignity of the Council also. 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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule of service of under 12 Days across the Pacific in the "Empress Line." Sailing 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel. 19 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Date, and Destination. Includes ships like EMPRESS OF CHINA, EMPRESS OF INDIA, etc.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.) SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, TIENTSIN, LONDON, INTERMEDIATE ON RAILWAYS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI, HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN and other AUSTRALIAN PORTS. MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 5 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, and Sailing Dates. Includes ships like ZAFIRO, RUBI, etc.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.) SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN." Captain Evans will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK. S.S. "GHAZER" 8th June, 1908. For Freight and further information, apply DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Table with 4 columns: Steamer, Tons, Captain, and Sailing. Includes ships like Shawmut, Tremont, etc.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION. ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 20th May, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd June, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship "OCEANO" will be despatched for the above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 25th June.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers "KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER, "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$4. Meals, \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 5, Queen's Road, West.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THE Steamship "DELTA."

Captain B. W. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 30th May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Victoria, 1,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory. In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.35 per Bag ex Factory.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

GRADUATE OF KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL. No. 36, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG, Telephone 564.

EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF BERRI-BERRI AND RHEUMATISM.

Attendance at Patients' Residence. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, REPAIR AND HIRE. PRICE VERY CHEAP.

NEW BICYCLES

("HUMBER") \$100 each. Repair Undertaken.

MOTOR LAUNCHES

FOR HIRE from \$2 per hour.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE FAMOUS HUMBER CYCLES.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

NOTE NEW ADDRESS: 35 & 37 DES VŒUX ROAD.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1908.

To Let.

GODOWN No. 1A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 8th May, 1908.

TO LET.

OS. 4 and 5, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon, No. 3, CANTON VILLAS. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

TO LET.

NO. 16, CAINE ROAD, Six-roomed Dwelling House, furnished. Rent moderate. HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, facing harbour, cheap rental.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.) Apply to THE COMPADRE DEPARTMENT, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Consulate Road Central.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD. A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE. OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground. No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000) Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK BY SIEMSEN & CO., Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

Therapion No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, cures the most distressing cases of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, and other drugs.

Therapion No. 2 is a powerful purifier of the blood, and the most effective remedy for all diseases of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and all other eruptions.

Therapion No. 3 is a powerful tonic, and the most effective remedy for all diseases of the system, such as anæmia, chlorosis, and all other conditions of debility.

Therapion is sold by principal chemists and druggists throughout the world.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station, Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of the crews of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

- 1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
- 2. A CONE point upwards and a U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
- 3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
- 4. A CONE point downwards and a U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
- 5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
- 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
- 7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
- 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following URGENT Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft, and Fishing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Cip Rock, Aberdeen, Waglan, Stanley, Cape Collinson.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given by the Vessels on demand, by signal from the Vessels.

On 28th May, 1908.

